
Consumption.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

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Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1896.

AN HONEST POLICY.

Much has been said and millions of dollars spent with the object of populating the North-West. That settlers have been induced to come through some of the means used, is certainly a fact, but the representations generally have been so glaringly false that the disappointment of the immigrant has never been overcome. We want settlers; goodness knows there is room for lots and to spare—but not on the principle that the old man advised the boy to get money, "Get it if you can, but get it." We want good settlers and we want them to come prepared to stand the privations of a new country.

The Winnipeg Free Press, a professionally independent journal, files at the head of the Greenway Government for a remark made by Mr. J. D. Cameron during a visit east. The remark was that Manitoba was a cold climate and that foreigners did not care to stay in it. As to the first part of the assertion, unless the editor of the Free Press has spent all his winters in Florida, he will certainly have to admit that Manitoba is slightly cold, but of that bracing nature that has not the effect the same temperature would have in a damp climate. The Free Press asks why should foreigners avoid Manitoba on account of its climate, when there are thousands of them through the Western States and Territories. Foreigners do not avoid Manitoba for the North-West for their climate. They simply go to the Western States because they can do better.

The Free Press has teemed for years with descriptions, etc., of the vacant land around Winnipeg, and the question of its disposal is still a conundrum. What is the cause? A city that has a population of thirty-five thousand, many of them foreigners who have no terror for the rigor of the climate, should support a large agricultural country surrounding. And yet these lands are vacant. People will soon begin to ask if they really exist. The independent Free Press will probably say "yes," but like the man who once jumped off the boat on the Assiniboine, the prospector may have to go down through about six feet of water to find some of it.

There must be something wrong or these lands would certainly have been disposed of, and it should be the duty of an independent journal to, if possible, suggest a remedy.

The late Government, while claiming a deep interest in the affairs of the North-West, was simply acting under a delusion invented by the army of immigration agents that know the value of their positions and "pulled them" for all they were worth. The Opposition viewed with suspicion the necessary expenditure to maintain this policy and have consequently been charged with enmity to the advance ment of this part of the Dominion.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c

The country in its present condition has many drawbacks that we believe can be remedied, and instead of these foreign immigration policies that we hear so much of, we believe that good work can be done right here at home. A great deal of trouble and expense has been used in bringing in people and yet numbers from across the line, who settled in the Edmonton district, have been allowed to move out as best they could, and no one to ask the reason why. Passing through the town they have been interviewed and all have stated that while the country is fairly satisfactory, freight rates were so high that it did not pay to ship anything out and the cost of living was necessarily increased beyond all proportion to the income.

Individual prosperity is not the prosperity of a country. The masses must be thrifty. Aid is required for those already here. We have sections adapted to No. 1 hard, others adapted to stock, and many places without a drop of water that could be made productive by irrigating ditches or wells. We do not advise irrigation for grain growing purposes in this country. Water for stock would be sufficient. Creameries have succeeded and should be added to as occasion requires.

Fostering false industries should be abandoned. We have an experimental farm, managed by a gentleman thoroughly capable; fitted up at great expense for the benefit of the farmers of the Territories, and only those who avail themselves of the bulletins issued ever get any information from that source. An excursion once a year would be of great assistance, but to secure this it is necessary to furnish the C.P.R. a guarantee that is simply unreasonable. If the gentleman who becomes Minister of the Interior is a thoroughly North West man we are confident he will find at home sufficient occupation in improving the condition of the country for those already here, and thereby constitute them immigration agents that will have vastly more influence than the blatant hirelings that have been employed.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Mr. Laurier addressed a public meeting at St. John's, Que., a few days ago, and in his speech he briefly referred to the Liberal policy, and ably refuted the charge made by the Conservative press that he had contemplated making any change in the fiscal policy since he undertook the government of the country. The Liberal party remains the same as before the elections. They have received a mission to change the tariff in the best possible manner, and this will be done with a view to lighten the burden of taxes of the country. The agricultural interests of the country will receive special consideration. Increased facilities will be given for the sale of products in European markets and particular attention will be paid to the development of the North-West. As to the United States a disposition to cultivate friendly relations is manifest, and the government will endeavor to revive the reciprocity treaty of 1853-56. It is also possible that a preferential treaty for our products may be made with Great Britain.

Speaking of the School Question, Mr. Laurier said, "The Conservative party during six years did nothing towards settling the question. Although I have not been in power a fortnight, the Tory press is crying out: Why do you not settle the School Question? I only want six months in which to settle the question. If I am not mistaken, before that time is over, the question will be settled without exciting the prejudice of anybody and rendering justice to whom justice is due. And not by using violence will we manage to settle the question. I declared in the House, in Ontario and in the province of Quebec that the only manner by which the question could be settled was by means of conciliation. I believe future events will show that I am right. I am now in the presence of the responsibility of my word, which I gave to the electorate before the 23rd of June, and the time has come to keep my word. I accept the responsibility, and I hope before six months that I will have the pleasure of saying to the people: 'I have kept that word which I gave you.'"

The oldest national flag in the world is that of Denmark. It has been in use since the year 1219.

R. Bogue

COMPLETE STOCK of Dry Goods, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Paints and Oils, Blacksmith's Supplies, Chopped Feed, Flour, Flower Pots. New goods in all lines arriving. Ready-made Clothing at cost. Wheat and Oats always for sale. Bring the Cash where you can get almost anything you want. . . .

.. R. BOGUE.

INDEPENDENCE.

An independent man may vote Grit or Tory and yet be independent of either party. So with an independent newspaper. Some people have an idea that a newspaper which takes no part in an election campaign is independent. It is nothing of the kind. It is neutral, but neutrality is not independence. Such a newspaper is of no use in the world to a community at the very time when it can be of most use. We must have parties, but no man sacrifices his independence by supporting the one that comes nearest his ideal. A newspaper is independent that is not afraid to criticize the wrong and praise the right in any party, and that places itself on such a plane that it can, free from bias of any kind, discern with clear and intelligent eye, just what is right and what is wrong, in the administration of public affairs. When an election campaign comes on, it is that newspapers duty as an independent newspaper to take the side that seems to it the best, and help that side all it can. Newspaper men who stand on the column rules and let out the columns at so much per inch or line to the contending parties, while taking no side in its own editorial space, are far from running independent newspapers. It is all right to run a non-political newspaper, but it is all wrong to suppose that because a newspaper belongs to the neuter gender, it is consequently independent.—Ex.

INTERNATIONAL FOOLISHNESS.

The protection policy personified by Major McKinley in the United States has its warmest support, at least in campaign oratory, on the ground that it is anti-British and anti-Canadian. Free trade is condemned as a British device, and cheap European and Canadian products denounced as if they were the germs of a pestilence. With the free silver advocates antipathy to Britain is the basis of the strongest appeals. They paradoxically denounce the British for having grown abnormally wealthy under a gold standard that must impoverish any nation adopting it. Gold is offensive, but British gold doubly so. Every national prejudice and antipathy, active or latent, is appealed to on behalf of a policy of free coinage. With the numerous planks of the Populists, from reincarnation to the issue of money like hand bills, are all supported more or less on the ground that British statesmanship knows nothing like them. And the more they threaten to contravene a British sentiment or practice the warmer is the eloquence of their advocates. The fact that Canadian newspapers and Canadian public men, have freely expressed the hope that the party representing sound fiscal and currency views should win in the Presidential and Congressional elections has been used against the party with considerable effect. That leading Canadians favored the candidacy of a certain party was sufficient to condemn it in the eyes of many unthinking Americans. It will not do, in this regard, to confine our attention exclusively to the mote in our brother's eye. During the recent general election The Mail and Empire, the Montreal Star and other newspapers supporting the Tupper Ministry were continually publishing hysterical American despatches to the effect that

newspapers in the United States desired the triumph of the Liberal party. In copious comments it was urged that such a preference was sufficient to condemn Mr. Laurier and his party in the eyes of all right thinking Canadians. That a man was admired or approved by the Americans seemed sufficient to prove him unworthy of Canadian confidence. Stories were drawn out till they included a plot to "betray" the Canadian people and sell them out to the Americans either by the dozen or for a lump sum, and the tales of American gold corrupting the Canadian electorate rivaled those of the British gold spent in perpetuating the obnoxious wealth-gathering and impoverishing monetary standard in the United States. Our great tariff blunder was committed mainly because the people were led to believe that it would be "retaliatory." The Americans adopted a tariff policy that injured us much, but themselves more. To get even with them for that unfriendly proceeding it was decided that we should go and do likewise. Antagonism towards the United States was among the strongest influences used during the unfortunate National Policy campaign.

When we come to compare this political and fiscal attitude with the social or personal attitude of the people of both nations there is an inexplicable contrast. In all social affairs the utmost cordiality invariably prevails between the people of both nations. Many organizations, recreational and otherwise, are international in scope, and when the people of both nations meet together in conventions and assembles there is absolutely no cleavage on national lines. To urge a certain line of policy on Canadian delegates on the ground that it would injure the American wing of a convention would be too absurd for serious thought. Most labor organizations are international in their operations, and the idea of the men of one nationality working against the fellow-members of another has never been entertained. Even in the deporting of Canadians from border cities the influence of the unions is always against interference with their members, and it is a common occurrence for a Canadian with his "union card" to work on undisturbed while his fellow-worker without it is deported. Friendly and benefit societies are, with few exceptions, international, and no serious cleavage on account of national allegiance has ever taken place, although the national divisions have been organized for convenience in organizing. Military organizations, though distinctly national, fraternize quite freely across the boundary. In business affairs there is the same freedom from national prejudices and antipathies. That trade follows the flag is a political or party fiction having no recognition in the counting house. Trade shows no more regard for the flag, than does the wind or the weather, although, like those uncertain elements, it may be partially deflected by a high wall. Many Canadian and American establishments, commercial and industrial, have branches beyond their national boundaries. When the national antipathies so much in evidence politically are brought to a personal basis no man can be found willing to acknowledge himself influenced by them. It has often been said that in political affairs men manifest less sense and less reason

then in any other walk in life. Grotesque stories of the desire of a political party to sell their country to a foreign nation have gained credence with people otherwise discerning and intelligent. Business men capable of making excellent selections in filling executive, confidential and responsible positions in private affairs, often make a ridiculous misuse of the electoral franchise. Protection, free coinage, irredeemable paper money, and many such schemes, are accepted as political policies by those who would ridicule similar absurdities if attempted in private affairs. And the national prejudices and antagonisms lingering in politics, though discarded everywhere else, may be simply manifestations of that foolishness which so many, otherwise intelligent, exhibit in public and national affairs.—Globe.

The Canadian Farmer's Son, the organ of the Patrons of Industry, which has been published since 1892 by Mr. Geo. Wrigley, has passed into the hands of a company of which Messrs. Mallory and Haycock have been the promoters. Improvements will be made in the make up of the paper, as well as in the matter presented to its readers, the endeavor of the new management being to issue a paper that will be eminently practical in the hands of farmers as well as helpful to independent electors.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE & POCKET DIRECTORY TO WINNIEP, MAN & NORTHWEST 50c

BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

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First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

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THE... CONFECTIONER,

Keeps a full stock of Fresh Goods always on hand.

CIGARS! Best Brands in the Market.

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ALL KINDS OF SOFT DRINKS!

We also sell Hiddell's Biscuits.

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Break Up a Cold in 1 Day by using

PNY-PECTORAL
The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.
Mrs. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 65 SOLEMAN AVE., Toronto, writes: "My husband has never failed to cure my children of cough after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for cough, croup or hoarseness."
H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rock, N.B., writes: "As a cure for cough Pny-Pectoral is the best thing medicine I have; my customers will testify to this."
Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

GO TO—
H. W. Carter,
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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT, PROPRIETOR.

Hogs bought and sold. Fine Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.

Ask your Druggist for



Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER
A DAINTY FLORAL EXTRACT
For Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS
ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest
—ROUTE—
— To the —

OLD - COUNTRY !

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Parisian—Allan Line..... Aug. 1
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Vancouver—Dominion Line..... Aug. 8
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Lake Winnipeg—Beaver Line..... Aug. 12

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Germanic—White Star Line..... Aug. 5
Tonician—White Star Line..... Aug. 12
Paris—American Line..... Aug. 5
St. Louis—American Line..... Aug. 12
State of California—Allan Line..... Aug. 7
State of Nebraska—Allan Line..... Aug. 21
Frisland—Red Star Line..... Aug. 5
Kensington—Red Star Line..... Aug. 12
Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$30 to \$35; Steerage \$24.50 and upwards.
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw.

Or to WILLIAM SEYB, General Agent, C.P.R. Offices, Winnipeg.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

CHAPTER IV.

Three days after the little dinner in Half-Moon Street, Mrs. Walsingham sat at her solitary breakfast-table rather later than usual, dawdling over the morning papers, and wondering dreadingly what she should do with the summer day before her. She had seen nothing of Gilbert Sinclair since the dinner, and had endured an agony of self-torture in the interval. His name appeared in one of the morning journals among the guests at a distinguished countess's ball on the previous evening, and in the list of names above Mr. Sinclair's she found those of Lord Claryard and his daughter. There had been a time when Gilbert set his face against all fashionable entertainments, voting them the abomination of desolation. He had changed of late, and went everywhere, raising fond hopes in the breasts of anxious mothers with large broods of marriageable daughters waiting for their promotion.

Mrs. Walsingham sat for some time looking vacantly at the long list of names, and thinking of the man she loved. Yes, she loved him. She knew his nature by heart, knew how nearly that obstinate, selfish nature verged upon brutality, and how his character was exercised over her own imperfect disposition. She had believed in the strength of his affection for herself, which had been shown in a passionate, undisciplined kind of manner that blinded her to the shallowness of the sentiment. She had been intensely proud of her power over this rough Hercules, all the more proud of his subjugation because of that half-hidden brutishness which she had long ago divined in him. She liked him for what he was, and scarcely wished him to be better than he was. She only wanted him to be true to her.

When he had asked her, years ago, to be his wife, she had frankly told him the story of her youth and marriage. Her husband was five-and-twenty years her senior, a man with a constitution broken by nearly a century of hard living, and she looked forward hopefully to a speedy release from a union that had long been hateful to her. She had believed that it would be possible to retain Gilbert's affection until the time when the released should come without sacrifice of her reputation. Had she not believed and hoped this, it is impossible to say what a guilty sacrifice she might have been willing to make rather than lose the man she loved. She had hoped to keep him dangling, governed by her womanly tact, a faithful slave until the time when she could do as she pleased. She had hoped to keep him dangling, governed by her womanly tact, a faithful slave until the time when she could do as she pleased.

A loud double knock startled the lady from her reverie. Who could such an early visitor be? She opened the door, and there stood a young man, looking so fresh and so full of life, that she felt as if she had been looking at a shadow. He had one of those exceptional constitutions to which fatigue is a stranger, and would be no later to-day for last night's revels. He had a long time exhausting his battered constitution, and the flowery chain in which Mrs. Walsingham held her captive had faded considerably with the passage of years.

A card was brought in to her presently, with James Wyatt's name upon it, and "on special business, with many apologies," written in pencil below the name in the solicitor's neat hand. "Shall I show the gentleman to the drawing-room, ma'am, or will you see him here?" asked the servant. "Ask him to come in here. What special business has Mr. Wyatt with me?" she wondered.

The solicitor came into the room as she asked herself this question, looking very fresh and so full of life, that she felt as if she had been looking at a shadow. He had one of those exceptional constitutions to which fatigue is a stranger, and would be no later to-day for last night's revels. He had a long time exhausting his battered constitution, and the flowery chain in which Mrs. Walsingham held her captive had faded considerably with the passage of years.

"My dear Mrs. Walsingham," he began, "I owe a thousand apologies for this unreasonable intrusion. I did not think the nature of my business would excuse it."

"There is nothing to be excused. You find me guilty of a very late breakfast, and all. Why should you not call at half-past ten as well as at half-past two? It is very kind of you to come at all."

"There was a tone of indifference in all this politeness, a half-wry tone, which did not fail to strike James Wyatt. He had made this woman a study during the last winter, and he knew every note of her voice, every expression of her face."

"I hold it one of my dearest privileges to be received by you," he replied, with a certain grave tenderness. "There are some men who do not know when they are happy. Mrs. Walsingham, I am not one of those."

She looked at him with a surprise that was half scornful. "Pray spare me the pretty speeches which make you so popular with other women," she said. "You spoke of business just now. Did you really mean business?"

"Not in a legal sense. My errand this morning is of rather a delicate nature. I would not for the world distress or offend you by any unwarranted allusion to your domestic relations, but I believe I am the bearer of news which can scarcely have reached you yet by any other channel, and which may not be altogether unimportant to you."

"What news can you possibly bring me?" she asked, with a startled look. "Would it distress you to hear that Colonel Walsingham is ill—dangerously ill, even?"

Her breath came quicker as he spoke. "I am not hypocrite enough to pretend that she answered 'My heart has long been dead to any feeling but anger—I will not say hatred, though he has deserved as much—where that man is concerned, I have suffered too much by my alliance with his death.'"

"Then let me be the first to congratulate you upon your release from bondage. Your husband is dead." "My dear Walsingham," she blushed, and she was silent for some moments; and then she asked, in a steady voice, "How did you come by the news of his death?"

"In the simplest and most natural manner. My business requires me to be an agent as to Continental affairs, and I get several French and German newspapers. In one of the last I found the account of a duel, succeeding upon a quarrel at the gaming-table, in which your husband fell, shot through the lungs. He only survived a few hours. His opponent was a Frenchman, and is now under arrest. Shall I read the paragraph?"

"If you please," answered Mrs. Walsingham, with perfect calmness of manner. Her heart was beating tumultuously nevertheless. She had a dismal conviction that no advantage—that is to say, not that one advantage for which she longest—would come to her from her husband's death. How eagerly she had desired his death once. To-day the news gave her little satisfaction. Mr. Wyatt took a slip of newspaper from his card-case, and read her the brief account of the colonel's exit from this mortal strife. Duels were common enough in Paris, and the journal made very little of the sanguinary business.

"As many of my friends believe me to have been left a widow long ago, I shall not feel about this tumultuously nevertheless. She had a dismal conviction that no advantage—that is to say, not that one advantage for which she longest—would come to her from her husband's death. How eagerly she had desired his death once. To-day the news gave her little satisfaction. Mr. Wyatt took a slip of newspaper from his card-case, and read her the brief account of the colonel's exit from this mortal strife. Duels were common enough in Paris, and the journal made very little of the sanguinary business."

"I wonder how you came to guess that I was not a widow, and that Colonel Walsingham was my husband. He took me abroad directly after our marriage, and we were never in England together since."

"It is a solicitor's business to know a great many things, and in this case there was a strong personal interest. I was not in the least of the women; and it is quite true that I have now and then amused myself a little with the weaker of your sex. Until about a year ago I believed myself incapable of any real feeling—of any strong attachment—and had made up my mind to a life of solitude, relieved by the frivolities of society. But at that time a great change came over me, and I found that I too was doomed to suffer life's great fever. In a word, I fell deeply in love. I think you can guess the rest."

"I am not very good at guessing, but I suppose the lady is some friend of mine, or you would scarcely choose to be a confidante. Is it Sophy Morton? I know you admire her."

"As I admire Mrs. Wyatt, or the Haidee, and Zuleika, of an illustrious Byron," answered Mr. Wyatt, with a wry face. "Sophy Morton would have about as much power to touch my heart or influence my mind as the wax dolls of the Byronic beauties. There is only one woman I have ever loved, or ever can love, and her name is Clara Walsingham."

Mrs. Walsingham looked at him with unaffected surprise. "Of course I ought to feel very much flattered by such a declaration on your part, Mr. Wyatt. If I could tell you myself to believe in your sincerity."

"Put me to proof," he said. "I can not do that. I can only thank you for the honor you have done me, and regret that you should endanger the smooth course of our friendship by that kind of declaration. I have learned to rely upon you as a friend and adviser, a thorough man of the world, and the last of mankind to lapse into sentimentality."

"There is no sentimentality in the business, Mrs. Walsingham. I offer you a real and devoted affection, such an affection as a man feels but once in his life, and which he would willingly reject without a thought of its value. I know I must seem at a disadvantage among the men who surround me, but they are not my kind. I am a species, and I believe the best of them to be incapable of feeling as I feel to you. Yes, you are right when you call me a man of the world. I love you with its fullest force when it comes at all. I have not yielded weakly to the great master of the world, and I am not a weakling. I know the devotion which I offer you to-day is as unalterable as it is profound."

"I am sorry that I should have inspired any such sentiment, Mr. Wyatt. I can never return it."

"Is that your irrevocable reply?" "It is," she answered decisively. "Your reject the substance—an honest man's devoted love—and yet you are content to waste the best years of your life upon me?"

"Oh, yes, I think you do. I think you know as well as I do how frail a reed I am, and how many handsomer men, and knew how far the elegance of his figure and the perfection of his dress went to atone for his plain face."

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Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's proposition was THE ONLY ONE

that England could consider. Later, the conversation of bonds led to a conversation of the French Ambassador with Lord Salisbury, and the question of Egypt's evacuation, but an argument about the Ribot Ministry came into the foreground, and the matter was adjourned again. One of the reasons that England always invokes to justify its occupation of Egypt is the necessity of not leaving the country at the mercy of the natives, whose rebellion the Khedive might not have the strength to suppress and of the Sudanese, whom the Mahdists may excite easily to a war of fanatics. But England has not been successful in battles against the Mahdists, or when it has been successful in battles, has not been able to utilize its victories. The victories of Graham and Stewart could not prevent the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon. Since 1885 England has made no attempts against the Mahdists, except in 1889 and 1891, when a few bands were beaten back from the environs of Suakin. The Mahdists quietly at Wady-Halfa. English troops watch the Mahdists, whose greatness is declining. This encampment is much political usefulness, it serves to recall the horrors of Sudan warfare to Cabinets that recall the Egyptian evacuation question. It serves to postpone discussion of the Egyptian land had no need of an expedition to Dongola in order to make this postponement excusable. The most plausible excuse for the Egyptian expedition which leading Liberals in the House of Commons and the English people apparently condemn, is that the Mahdists are not united, and that this a magnificent opportunity to regain the prestige lost at Khartoum, and then again, at the height of the Nile, to send a message to France, who have been so assiduously labouring in the ancient provinces of Emin.

It could not last long. Ismael resented the inevitable control over his expenses that the French and English Ministers exercised; then he reduced himself, by political concessions, to the situation of a mere Constitutional sovereign and finally irritated to exasperation France and England, whose Governments applied to the Sultan for Ismael's deposition. Ismael was deposed by Imperial irade dated June 26, 1879.

ISMAEL'S SUCCESSOR.

his son Tewfik Pasha, had no political sense and no energy. He was intelligent enough not to persist in his father's fight against France and England; he was wise enough to accept the reforms which were asked of him; he had public spirit enough to aid Blignieres and Colvin in re-establishing the finances of his country, but he had not strength enough to prevent an insurrection of his army officers, begun in protest at a reduction of salaries, and continued simply because it was tolerated, and finished in 1881 under pretense of patriotic indignation at the encroachments of foreigners. The Emperor of the revolt was Abdol Bey. He became Minister of War. Tewfik dismissed a Cabinet docilely.

France and England agreed to make a naval demonstration at Alexandria, while France was under the Barthelme-Saint-Hilaire Ministry; persisted in this agreement, while France was under the Gambetta Ministry, and England, under Granville, apparently hesitated, and broke this agreement in May, 1882, when France fell under the Freycinet Ministry. Freycinet was remarkably hostile, as soon as he assumed power. His reasons were not clear. He explained without any real were tried, that Germany, fresh from its triumph over France, had been the action in Egypt, but the Egyptian Government had no consideration of this sort, no knowledge of their influence on Freycinet, and insisted upon his orders to the French squadron to evacuate Alexandria. The orders were issued May 20, but they were revoked three days later.

Then Freycinet's policy became a long, inexplicable retreat. He said he was ill; he asked for a European conference; he signed, with England's assent, a protocol of non-interference. Egyptian events went on with AMAZING SWIFTESS.

Europeans were massacred at Alexandria in June, and Arab fortified the city. Lord Seymour threatened to bombard the city, but his work ceased. Arab's work continued, and July 11, the English squadron began the bombardment. The French squadron followed. The English fleet's harbor, the day before. Still the French Chamber of Deputies appeared to insist on the policy of French intervention. The Chamber passed July 19, by 324 votes against 61, credits of \$1,600,000 demanded by Admiral Jaureguier, but a week later, when new credits were demanded, the appropriation was disallowed. The vote of 416 against 75 entailed the fall of the Freycinet Cabinet.

England had continued her active intervention. The capture of Alexandria, Wolsey went to Port Said with 35,000 men, disembarked Aug. 20, defeated the soldiers' trait, and passed Arab's work. He entered in his advance guard Sept. 11, imprisoned the pashas and freed them, and on 11, 1882, the English administration in Egypt had come to an end.

England's installation in Egypt was not accepted by the Egyptian people, but England's intervention had been very clearly intimated by Admiral Seymour in a letter to the Khedive, and by Gladstone in the House of Commons March 5, 1882, to withdraw the troops as soon as order was re-established. Until 1885, the Cabinets of Paris and London had no consultation on the Egyptian question. Then

EGYPT NEEDED MONEY

for its expenses in the campaigns with Hicks, Wolsey, Gordon, and others; and England suggested that Egypt should borrow \$45,000,000 with the collective guarantee of Europe. Jules Ferry, the French Minister, objected, and England's suggestion was rejected. Since this success of French diplomacy every French Minister has insisted on England's evacuating Egypt. Freycinet wrote, Sept. 3, to Montebello, French Ambassador at Constantinople, "You may assure the Grand Vizier that we have no intention to occupy Egypt. When England quits, we will be equally honest in our evacuation of Egypt by any power." Lord Salisbury was at first conciliatory. He said to the French Ambassador, Watkinson, "I am not at all inclined to be gravely mistaken if they believe that we wish to remain in Egypt indefinitely. We are only trying to find means for evacuating the country. The evacuation of Egypt is not a question of force, but of money. If we cannot find the money, we cannot evacuate the country." But France was not kept informed of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's negotiations at Constantinople. They failed. He proposed that England should occupy the country after evacuating it whenever Egypt's security, in England's judgment, needed England's intervention. Turkey could not accede to such a scheme of settlement, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff quitted Constantinople without having accomplished his object.

Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at London, tried several times in 1890 to 1893 to re-open the controversy, but Lord Salisbury's Government, which was in the simple statement that

There are some girls "sweet enough to eat," which they do regularly, three or four times a day

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A YOUNG MAN'S BOAST.

He Was Brought to a Realization of a Higher Power.

This is pre-eminently the day of athletic achievements, and it is the fashion among young men to worship trained muscle. The young athlete in the incident which we are about to relate, as told by Mr. Moody, was the champion of the town in which he lived. He could run faster, jump further, and lift a heavier weight than any other man for miles around. Indeed, the fame of his unusual strength had spread all over his native country. He was of good family—the son of a physician—a fine-looking fellow, tall and well-proportioned. His huge muscles were often shown to admiring groups. This fostered his egotism and led to such indulgence in athletic sports as had drawn him into doubtful associations.

It was in the autumn, and he was returning to his home victorious after a series of amateur "events" at a neighborhood, and almost insanely intoxicated with conceit because of his success. On his way, in passing a church, he was attracted by the ringing, and stepped into what proved to be a religious gathering for prayer.

The clergyman in charge of the meeting was speaking of spiritual strength and the weakness or insufficiency of human power or the ordinary powers of nature for human help, when compared with it.

"You all know me. Look here!" he spread his great arms before the people. "I could raise up a benchful of you with ease. The power you talk about can't do that. It can't hurt you, but I can't hurt me."

A shocked silence followed the conceited and presumptuous boast. There was so much of audacity in the vaunt, and its blasphemy was so astounding, that the minister, as well as the audience, was disconcerted. The young man then stalked out of the room, and sprang to his feet, his face red, and his eyes blazing with indignation. This is what he is reported to have said:

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Tried and ...Proven

That our extract of VINEGAR is Fifty Per Cent. cheaper than any other vinegar to be had. That it is the purest and most wholesome vinegar in the world. That any kind of pickles whatever put down with our vinegar will keep indefinitely. 25 cents a pint—will make 7 pints of vinegar.

Who will be lucky enough to get the last baby carriage in stock at a bargain? It's a beauty.

Latest arrivals—Crinkled Tissue Paper (first quality cripe), Pasteur Filters, Florida Water, 50 cts. a bottle.

Toiled soap is still our specialty.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1896.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Tapley has returned from Winnipeg.

Mr. T. C. Johnstone, barrister, of Regina, was in town this week.

A tennis tournament is on the tapis for the end of the present month.

Mr. Sam. Wallace is convalescent after a short illness of a week's duration.

Mr. W. N. Mitchell left on Tuesday morning on a business trip to Medicine Hat.

Mr. Martin, who was one of the sub-examiners at Regina, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. Ben Peart, of Regina, who was returning home from Lethbridge, stopped off here over Sunday.

Money to loan on town property at a low rate of interest. Apply to SEYMOUR GREEN, Moose Jaw.

Mr. Wm. Pascoe and family left for the east on Tuesday's No. 2, for a two months' visit with friends at Belmont, Ont.

A large number of Mr. Ferrier's friends spent a very enjoyable evening at a garden party given by him on Friday last.

The two Miss Millers, of Medicine Hat, arrived on Wednesday's No. 2 and will spend a few days visiting Mrs. Gallagher.

The shooting season for plover, snipe, etc., opened on the 1st inst. The season for wild ducks does not commence until the 23rd inst.

A very successful union picnic was held at Qu'Appelle Station on Friday last, by the Methodist and English church Sunday schools, of Regina.

Mrs. Jas. Wilson, accompanied by Miss M. Watson, left for Glenora, Ont., on Tuesday's No. 2, where they will spend a couple of months to recuperate their health.

Mrs. Seymour Green, of Moose Jaw, is visiting her parents here. Mr. Green also spent a couple of days on his way home from the Winnipeg exhibition.—Wolsley Echo.

The first farmers' excursion from Ontario this fall will leave Toronto about the 18th inst., for Winnipeg. It is estimated that about 2,000 farm hands will be brought up altogether.

Large tracts of prairie between Caron and Parkbeg were burned over by prairie fires which were raging very badly on Sunday and Monday last; but the heavy rain of Tuesday seems to have completely extinguished them.

Mr. W. W. Bole left on Wednesday morning's express on an extended trip to Calgary, Banff, and other western towns. Mr. Bole attended the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association which took place yesterday.

The School Board have secured the services of Mr. A. M. Fenwick, as principal of the Moose Jaw public schools for another year, and also of Mr. J. McKee, of Stonewall, Man., as teacher of the Senior Intermediate department.

The farmers of this district were blessed with a real Ontario rain on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, which made a great improvement in the crop prospects, and it followed by a few weeks good growing weather will give us an 1891 harvest.

Fireman Hobkirk left for Winnipeg on Saturday to attend a meeting of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which took place there this week. Mr. Hobkirk is chairman of the committee, and the division extends from Port Arthur to Donald.

Mr. Thos. Humphrey, of Parkbeg, was here on Monday.

Mr. Ben Smith and the Getty Bros. were at the Capital this week.

Roadmaster Jno. McTaggart, of the Soo line, was in town this week.

R. H. Lowe, roadmaster of the Prince Albert branch, arrived in town yesterday.

Mrs. Langford and family left on Monday to join her husband at Trail Creek, in the Kootenay.

General Agent Lindsay, of the Massey Harris Co., arrived in town Wednesday and returned east last evening.

It is rumored that Sir Oliver Mowat is to be Lieutenant Governor of Ontario at the end of Governor Kirkpatrick's term.

As we go to press the children of the Methodist Sunday School are enjoying their annual picnic, on the grounds to the south of town.

The legal firm of Hamilton & Robson, of Regina, was dissolved this week, and a partnership has been formed by F. W. G. Haultain and H. A. Robson.

Mrs. Robt. Brown and family leave to-morrow evening on an extended trip in Western Ontario. They will visit friends at Peterborough before returning.

In the list of successful candidates at the recent teachers' examinations, given in our last issue, the name of Miss Agnes Sneypley was inadvertently omitted. Miss Sneypley was among the number who obtained third class certificates.

The secretary of the Moose Jaw Rifle Association has received the photos of the members taken in a group at the rifle butts on May 24th, by Mr. Lusk, of Regina. Although the day was raining and the weather very unfavorable for photography, the picture presents a very artistic appearance.

New locks for the Canadian mail bags have been issued and were put into use over Canada on August 1st. They are circular in form, of a substantial construction and attached to a short chain, which will be permanently fastened to the mail bags. They are a great improvement over the locks formerly used.

On the beautiful gold pendant presented to the late president of the Moose Jaw Rifle Association are engraved the words "To W. J. Nelson, from the M. J. R. A." The work of engraving was done by Mr. J. U. Mains. The pendant together with the address will be forwarded to Mr. Nelson immediately.

Rev. A. McGillivray, of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, arrived in town this morning and will give a public lecture in the town hall this evening on the aims and objects of Forestry. All are cordially invited, and as Mr. McGillivray is a clever and interesting speaker a pleasant hour may be spent in listening to him.

At Spokane, Wash., L. H. Platter, an attorney and Democratic politician, was shot and almost instantly killed in the corridor of the court house by one Henry Seifert. The tragedy arose from remarks made by Platter in court which Seifert construed as a reflection on his character. If all the lawyers in the country who say disagreeable things of litigants to whom they are opposed in court, or who badger witnesses without the slightest regard for their feelings, were treated in like manner, what a terrible thinning out there would be! Of one of the professions at least the cry would soon cease that it was overcrowded.

The Scientific American, of New York, has signaled its 50th anniversary by the publication of a very handsome 72 page special number, which consists of a review of the development of science and the industrial arts in the United States during the past fifty years. It was an ambitious undertaking, and the work has been well done. The many articles are thoroughly technical, and they are written in a racy and popular style, which makes the whole volume—it is nothing less, being equal to a book of 442 ordinary pages—thoroughly readable. It is enclosed for preservation in a handsome cover, and is sold at the price of ten cents.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.

**PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER**

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

G. M. Annable returned home from the east yesterday.

General Superintendent Whyte went west yesterday morning.

The Moose Jaw public school opens Wednesday next, Aug. 12th.

T. W. Robinson went east on Monday on an extended business trip.

Mr. Jas. Cline's fire guarding outfit are on their return trip from Swift Current.

Mrs. Jno. Robertson leaves to-morrow evening for a couple of months' visit with friends in the east.

Engineer Derrick Moore is reported to be suffering from severe cramps, at Broadview, for the last few days.

On Monday, at Regina, Thos. Jones, of the dining car service, was married to Annie Proudlock, of Listowel, Ont.

Mr. A. M. Fenwick left early this week for the east, and will spend the balance of his holidays rusticated near Whitewood.

Mr. Constable, of Toronto, who has resided here for the past few months for the benefit of his health, returned east on Wednesday.

Miss Nora and Miss Marion Stevenson returned home on Wednesday morning from Winnipeg, where they had been spending their holidays.

Mr. Thos. Peritt, of Medicine Hat, was in town a few days ago. Mr. Peritt played hockey here last winter and is well known among the boys.

Mr. Paul Ostrander left about noon yesterday for Brandon, via prairie schooner, where he will reside in future. Mrs. Ostrander and family will join him shortly.

Mrs. Olsen, of Estevan, died in the maternity cottage of the Medicine Hat Hospital on Monday of last week. Deceased was a young woman and leaves a husband and several small children to mourn her early demise.

Among those who registered at the dining hall this week were: H. Sprigg, H. H. Sleigh, E. White and wife, and Jas. Paton of Toronto; S. Porter, of Medicine Hat; G. W. Elliott, of Winnipeg; Alex. Peel, of London, England; and T. E. Owens, of Pictou.

St. John's church annual Sunday School festival services will be held next Sunday. There will be holy communion at 8 o'clock; matins and holy eucharist at 11; evensong and sermon at 7; and a special service in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Flowers will be received at the church Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

In order to cultivate greater intimacy and mutual good will between the townspeople and the farmers, the Patrons of Industry of South Regina will give a social this evening at the residence of Mr. Thos. Elliott. A general invitation is extended to the citizens of the Capital, who will no doubt appreciate the motive and reciprocate the sentiment.

While walking down Manitoba street last Sunday evening, a young gentleman of Toronto, who has been rusticated in Moose Jaw for some time, proposed to one of our beautiful young damsels that she should come and make his miserable life happy; but the young lady promptly declined, remarking at the same time, "It's a man I want, not a monkey." It is thought that this has something to do with his sudden departure.

Mr. B. L. Walters, of MacLeod, arrived in town on Thursday with 100 head of cattle. Mr. Walters went to the Yorkton district in May last with a bunch of about seventy five hogs, belonging to A. G. Whitney, of MacLeod, which were traded for young cattle. He reports the crops in that locality to be immense, but prices very low. Potatoes can be bought for 15 cents a sack, and oats are only bringing about 10 cents a bushel.

The Provincial Synod of the church of England in Rupert's Land meets next Wednesday, Aug. 12, in Regina. This will be the first time that it has been held west of Winnipeg. The House of Bishops will assemble on Tuesday for the purpose of electing a Bishop to succeed the late Bishop Burn, for the diocese of Qu'Appelle. His Grace, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land is President of the House. The election is subject to confirmation by the lower House, which meets on Wednesday, consisting of about eighty clerical and lay delegates from the Dioceses of Rupert's Land, Moosonee, Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Athabasca, McKenzie River, Calgary and Selkirk.

An exciting football match took place at Buffalo Lake on Friday afternoon last, between the Pensar team and the Lake boys. During the first half of the game neither side scored, but on changing goals the Buffalo Lake team got the best of it, and succeeded in making two goals before time was called. Mr. Hugh Gilmour, jr., unfortunately gave his leg a severe wrench during the progress of the game, but as it received proper care at the time it will soon be well again. A number of our townspeople witnessed the match. In the evening a large number of young people gathered at the residence of Mr. H. Gilmour, jr., and enjoyed a very pleasant evening, dancing being the chief amusement.

Mr. Randall paid Regina a visit this week.

Mr. Scott, Methodist Missionary at Estevan, was in town on Monday.

H. McDougall has shipped a car of lumber for the new school house at Parkbeg.

Mrs. Targett, of Morse, was in town this week purchasing her monthly supply of groceries, etc.

In spite of his father's opposition, Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., was married to Miss Grace Wilson, on Monday, Aug. 3rd.

The work train which has been operating on the Soo line for some time has been withdrawn and the train boys are all back to town again.

Hon. T. M. Daly, who has returned from England, where he had been inspecting the Canadian immigration agencies, will shortly make a report on his observations to the department.

S. S. Taylor, of Edmonton, threatens M. McCauley, candidate for the legislature, with a \$5,000 action for slander unless he immediately withdraws and apologizes for certain statements made on the platform.

An English gentleman of large financial means recently made Mr. Wm. Downs, the Buffalo Lake gardener, an offer of \$2,000 for his garden at the north side of the Lake. So far Mr. Downs has not accepted the offer, as he has an abiding faith in the future of the Moose Jaw district, and does not think it would pay him to dispose of it at that figure.

The two Indians who were recently arrested on the charge of being implicated in the Frog Lake massacre during the rebellion of 1885, were tried on Friday last before Supt. Perry, of the N.W.M.P. They were Aimasis, a son of Little Bear, who was hanged at Battleford, and Lucky Man. Supt. Perry did not think the evidence conclusive and the two Indians were acquitted. They left the following morning for Onion Lake.

The Canada Presbyterian says:—"Sir Oliver Mowat's appointment to the Dominion Senate is technically called an 'elevation,' but to most people it will seem fair to say that he brings to that venerable but not illustrious body quite as much distinction as it reflects on him. As Ministerial leader in that chamber he will confer a great benefit on the country if he can succeed in so modifying its constitution as to bring it more into touch with the strong currents of public opinion."

Grenville Kleiser, reader and impersonator, of Toronto, will appear in the town hall on Tuesday, Sept. 1st, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church. Occupying a conspicuous place among the great readers and impersonators on this continent, Mr. Kleiser requires few words of introduction. Reading and impersonating has with him become a highly educating, refining and ennobling art, and, although having the field with others, his productions are entirely original in conception and method of execution. These facts, and his untiring efforts to please, have already secured him a wide popularity. In the numerous cities and towns extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, where Mr. Kleiser has appeared, his eminent abilities have been recognized and honored by many demands for return engagements.

Commercial.—The Roche Perce Coal Co., which has acquired one of the very best coal properties in the Souris coal region, at Roche Perce, has received its charter of incorporation and the organization is now being completed, with the object of pushing business in time for the coming coal season. A meeting was held last week in Winnipeg, when officers were appointed and it was arranged to open a permanent office in the city. Office premises have been secured on Main street, three or four doors north of the post office. Wm. Nichol, recently of Souris, but who was formerly a resident of Winnipeg, and is well known in the city, has been appointed general manager of the company. H. W. Gocher, of Souris, will be secretary-treasurer. It is the intention of the company to push the business actively in developing their property and supplying the city and country towns with their coal.

Brandon Sun.—Prof. Robertson has not made his numerous trips to this country for nothing. He has observed what most of us are already aware of, that many of our farmers are attempting the unequal task of tilling four or five hundred acres of land, while with their facilities they would gain more by confining their attention to one half that quantity. Illustrating the position, he said it put him in mind of the boy that set a hen. Under he put a hundred eggs. As he stood at one side watching developments and meditating, he was approached by a person somewhat more experienced in the ways of hens, and to him he confided what he had done. "And you put a hundred eggs under her. Why she can't set 'em on such a number as that. What under the sun did you do it for, my boy?" The urchin replied, "To see her spread herself," and this the Professor thought was the way with a number of Manitoba farmers.

Waghorn's Guide.

Waghorn's Guide for August contains the latest official time cards, showing changes in train and mail services. A new issue of the special office time card is also published to subscribers. New money order and post offices and stage routes are shown and the latest ocean and steamship sailings, rates, etc. The members of the new Privy Council forming the Cabinet are shown, as well as the deputy heads of the Government departments at Ottawa. A further list of school districts in operation in the North-West Territories appears and added to the complete time cards of travel in the Kootenay district is a list of mining recorders and Government agents there. The real estate list of recommended agents includes several new districts and now fully covers all the chief points in the North-West where reliable agents are available to attend to land and agency business. Weather record, almanac dairy and latest city map accompany the Guide.

A New Loan Company.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the notice in this issue of the Provincial Building and Loan Association, who are now authorized to do a general loaning and investment business in the Territories. The plans of the Provincial are in advance of any of the Mutual companies organized in Canada, in as much as they give a definite contract to both the investor and borrower. This is the secret of their success and justifies the very large support they have received in all the provinces in which they are incorporated. Mr. Seymour Green, the agent for this district, called upon us this week and certainly his explanation of their methods warrant us in predicting a full measure of success for their venture in this district. To those about to build or make improvements on existing property an opportunity is given to secure advances on an equitable plan and is certainly what has been wanted for some time past. Mr. Wm. Grayson has been appointed solicitor for the company and will be pleased to fully explain the workings of the system.

The company word on a plan of a local board for each section of the country and one was formed in Moose Jaw on Monday evening last, with many of our leading business men as members. Officers were appointed as follows:—President, M. J. MacLeod; vice-president, J. H. Kern; secretary-treasurer, Seymour Green; board of directors, J. H. Bannell, D. McLean, J. K. Stevenson, F. Garnham, and H. Ferguson.

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 2	\$ 38
Oats	12
Potatoes (new)	75
Apples (green) per lb.	6
Onions, per lb.	5
Onions, per bushel	2 00
Cheese, per lb.	10
Bacon	10
Lard	12 1/2
Butter	12 1/2
Eggs, per doz	10

Mr. R. Moore of Carmel, has decided to again operate his threshing machine this fall and has ordered extensive repairs, etc., in order to be able to turn out first class work.

Canadian Pacific RAILWAY.

Special Weekly Excursions

TO...

Banff and Glacier

COMMENCING

JULY 28TH, '96

Ridiculously low rates. Excursion rates east, choice of routes going and returning, including the famous Mackinaw, without extra cost.

Lake Steamers leave Fort William

WEDNESDAY FOR... WINDSOR
THURSDAY FOR... OWEN SOUND
SUNDAY FOR... OWEN SOUND

Connecting trains from Moose Jaw on Thursday, Tuesday and Friday

Apply for summer tour book to J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw, or to ROBERT KERR, Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

CLOTHING CLOTHING CLOTHING

...FOR...

Men, Boys, and Children

Special Clothing Sale for the Balance of this Month only.

Commencing to-morrow we will offer from our large and high class stock of clothing the greatest inducements and grandest bargains ever offered to the public here. We find our stock far too large and it must be reduced, hence the sacrifice which will be made. Here are a few of the proofs, and yours if you want them.

FOR OUR MEN

Black and blue fine wool serge suits, well worth \$6.00, we're going to clear them out at \$3.95; men's Canadian tweed suits in stripes and checks, good for any English or American money to the size of \$7.00, your pick of 'em at \$4.50 a suit! Men's all-wool Canadian dark tweed suits at \$6.50. This is as fine a suit as you'll wish to wear and is worth almost double the price, but we won't hang on to them. In men's English and Scotch tweed, serge and worsted suits we can show some of the greatest snaps that you ever had the privilege of seeing.

BOYS' SUITS.

Boys' three piece suits in serges and tweeds, \$3.50, well worth \$5.00; boys' all-wool Canadian and imported tweeds in plain and mixed colors, nothing to equal them for less than \$6.00 and \$7.00; we've put them down to \$4.00 and \$5.00.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Children's two piece suits in blue serges and fancy tweeds, \$2.00—good value at \$3.00; children's fine mixed tweed suits, plaided back and front, little beauties, regular price \$4.00—well worth it too—to-morrow's price \$3.00. All other lines in boys' suits at cut prices in proportion.

PANTS.

Men's Canadian tweed pants \$1.10. These are good and are generally sold for \$1.50 to \$1.75. Men's all-wool tweed pants \$1.25, worth \$2.00; men's fine black worsted pants \$2.90 equal to any \$4.00 pants. Men's odd vests, assorted tweeds, 90 cts.; men's odd vests, black worsteds, \$1.25.

Remember the prices are for cash only. Know a good thing when you see it.

M. J. MacLEOD.

90 IN THE SHADE

This is the season for Ice Cream, Lemonade, Soft Drinks, etc.

If You Want the Best

CALL AT...

Thos. Healey's Store.

Fresh Fruit always on hand. Best Ice Cream Parlor in the Territories. Tobacco and Cigars constantly in stock.

Special

Bargains

—IN—

CLOTHING

—TO ALL—

At R. L. Slater's

Merchant Tailor.

BY RAIL, STEAMER, LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE